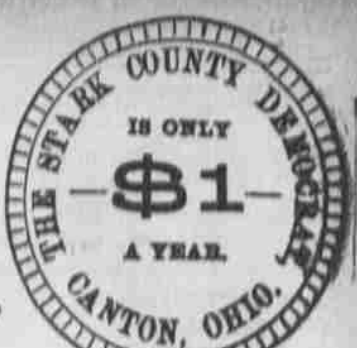


Stark County Democrat.



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CANTON, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1890.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

PLUMB AGIN MORE TARIFF.

SENATORS DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF A UNITED STATES NAVY.

Some Think That the Days of War Are Over and We Should Live in Peace with All the World—Others Affirm That We Are Living in a Fool's Paradise, and That to Maintain Peace We Must Be Prepared for War.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The senate devoted almost the entire day yesterday to debating the provision in the naval appropriation bill for three battle ships. Immediately after the reading of the journal the bill was taken up and administered by the vice president to Mr. Carlisle as senator from the state of Kentucky, for Mr. Beck's unexpired term. Mr. Plumb offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to prepare and report in connection with the tariff bill a statement showing the duties levied under existing laws, the duties as they would be under the house bill and the duties under the bill to be reported by the committee, such duties to be stated in parallel columns, and especially if the committee should recommend new duties or the increase of existing duties, to state the reasons in each case for such addition or increase.

In the course of a discussion Mr. Sherman suggested the difficulty and even impossibility of the committee on finance giving the reasons for it a recommendation in such of the 5,000 items carried in the bill. He moved to strike out of the resolution the words "in each."

Mr. Plumb opposed Mr. Sherman's amendment. He knew that the statement would require a good deal of time, but it had been given out that the present revision of the tariff would last for ten or fifteen or twenty years. The report of the finance committee, therefore, ought to be ample in every individual case to explain the position of the committee.

Mr. Harris favored Mr. Plumb's resolution as absolutely necessary for an intelligent discussion of the subject matter.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Reagan moved to amend the resolution so as to require, in cases of compound duties, to show in each column a column showing the equivalent ad valorem amount of the duty.

Mr. Allison moved to insert in Mr. Reagan's amendment the words, "Where practicable."

Mr. Reagan's amendment, modified as suggested by Mr. Allison, was agreed to. The resolution was further amended, on motion of Mr. Hawley, by making it apply also to reductions of duties, and, as thus amended, it was agreed to.

The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Call, calling for information as to the landing of an armed force from a revenue cutter at Cedar Key, Fla., was taken up, modified and agreed to.

The senate then resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the pending question on Mr. Cockrell's amendment to strike out of the provision for the construction of three heavily armed battle ships at a cost of \$4,000,000 each. Mr. Cockrell quoted a remark of Mr. Hale's in the discussion on Saturday to the effect that all that was sought in that provision was to begin; that it was only a beginning; that it was not intended to stop there.

He also quoted a report of the naval policy board, which declared that the United States

"Must maintain a Navy

at least equal in strength to the most powerful navy in the world."

Mr. Hale said it would be difficult to find a senator or responsible official who endorsed the report of this "policy board." The report had not been accepted by the secretary of the navy as laying out his policy. The lordly scheme laid out by that board was hindering the legitimate progress of building up a respectable navy.

Mr. Cockrell then quoted from the report of the secretary of the navy, recommending the construction of 17 battle ships, 12 coast defenders and 25 unarmored vessels at a cost of \$195,000,000. The report of the policy board, he said, was in accord with the recommendations of the army board for an expenditure of \$120,000,000 for fortifications to terrorize other nations, instead of setting an example of peaceful arbitration to the world.

Mr. Butler opposed the amendment, saying he regretted that it was not in his power to vote for eight battle ships instead of three.

Mr. Blair moved to insert in the provision for the three battle ships the following: "But this provision shall not be available until the government of Great Britain shall have been requested by the President to withdraw all her naval forces from American waters and to dismantle her naval stations in both North and South America and in adjacent islands and shall have declined or shall have neglected for one year so to do."

Mr. Blair said that if this was not adopted the United States would have to be prepared to repel force on the sea. He said a large proportion of the British parliament favored arbitration, and why, he asked, should they not favor disarmament?

Mr. Hale—"The senator is not nearly as simple as his remarks would indicate." [Laughter.] Continuing Mr. Hale said that if the senator from New Hampshire were in a responsible position, representing the honor and dignity of the country, he would be the last man who would venture to make such a proposition to the British government.

Mr. Hawley said that there was evidently some time in the history of the world when, in very shame,

and decency and patriotism, for the sake of God and country a people must fight. And were the days that lifted people out of their senility, out of their worship of the almighty dollar, He was in favor of peace, but a naval

tion from a nation already disarmed to Great Britain to disarm was simply ludicrous.

After further general debate Mr. Hale made closing appeal for the bill. Mr. Blair's amendment was then rejected, and Mr. Cockrell's amendment to strike out the provision for three battle ships was also rejected—Yeas, 18; nays, 58, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Berry, Blair, Carlisle, Cockrell, Cole, Dolph, Ingalls, Sumner, of Arkansas; Moody, Pettigrew, Plumb, Pugh, Vest, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wilson, of Iowa; Wilson, of Maryland—18.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Barbour, Butler, Call, Cameron, Callahan, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Eustis, Farwell, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hampton, Hawley, Hascall, Hodge, Hoar, Jackson, Pease, Payne, Pierce, Platt, Power, Ransom, Saunders, Sawyer, Spooner, Squire, Stewart, Stockbridge—58.

Mr. Dolph offered an amendment providing for three floating batteries. Disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. Butler an item was inserted appropriating \$200,000 for a dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., the whole cost not to exceed \$500,000. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution (which was agreed to) instructing the committee on pensions to report an amendment to the pension laws so as to provide in a more liberal manner for the widows, minor children and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers.

In the House.

The house was called to order by Clerk McPherson and on motion of Mr. McKinley Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, was elected speaker pro tem.

On motion of Mr. McKinley senate bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Canton, O., at a cost of \$100,000.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, of Florida, senate bill was passed increasing to \$275,000 the limit of the cost of the public building at Jacksonville, Fla.

The floor was accorded to the committee on the District of Columbia and Mr. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, called up the Rock creek park bill. The pending question was a motion to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Hemphill to reconsider the vote by which the house rejected the bill. The motion was defeated.

The motion of Mr. Hemphill prevailed and the bill was passed—117 yeas, 83 nays. The bill is a senate bill, but was amended in various particulars by the house and will have to be returned to the senate for its action.

A bill was also passed appropriating \$60,000 for the construction of a bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac river at Benning's road.

The following bills were also passed: Establishing a free public bathing beach on the Potomac river, near Washington monument; for the relief of holders of the District of Columbia special assessment certificates; requiring street railway companies of the District of Columbia to make annual reports.

The house then, at 5:20, adjourned.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

E. P. Crane was on Monday appointed postmaster at Canandaigua, N. Y.

On Monday the treasury department purchased \$750,400 per cent. bonds at 122.

In an establishment for the manufacture of artificial ice, the factory of Hiramsville, Pa., an ammonia steam pipe exploded Monday, scalding three men to death and seriously injuring several others.

The recent heavy rains in the vicinity of Hiramsville, Pa., have done much damage to crops, buildings, fences, etc., and killing large numbers of live stock.

Dr. William S. Cooper, a widely known physician and general surgeon, died at Troy, N. Y., Monday, aged 71 years. He was surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth (New York) volunteers and served to the close of the war.

Fire at Cambridge, Wis., Sunday night destroyed thirteen buildings, being the principal part of the town. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. Insurance half that amount. The fire originated in a laundry. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The final proceedings in the suit of Mary E. Fleck, for divorce from her husband, James A. Fleck, were heard before Judge Beach, in the supreme court, at New York, Monday. Everything has been done except the signing of the decree, which will be submitted later.

At the British Workmen's society meeting Monday evening, the profits accruing from the manufacture of handbags were \$28,000, while in the same period the sales of manufactured products had increased \$2,000,000 each year.

On Monday James Hinds, a policeman at Madison, Ind., shot and fatally wounded Carlos Artie. Artie had been paying attention to Hinds' daughter for some time, against the wishes of her father. He was an estimable young man, and the shooting provoked intense indignation against Hinds.

In New York, on Monday, John A. Cockrell, editor of the *St. Paul*, and managing editor, James F. Graham, city editor of the *World*, who were indicted by the grand jury for criminally libeling ex-Judge Hilton, pleaded guilty to the indictments, with leave to withdraw their plea in ten days.

Burglars entered the office of Henry Lamb & Sons, butchers, at St. Paul, Minn., some time between Saturday and Sunday night, and breaking into the safe, secured \$1,000 in cash and valuable papers. No clue has yet been secured. The robbery was a rather bungling, though successful, job.

The steamer *La Goussier*, of the French line, arrived at Havre early Monday morning, in a disabled condition. Sunday morning the steamer struck a rock on one of the Scilly islands and sailed a slight hole in her bow. The damage was temporarily repaired, and the steamer sailed into port in a leaking condition, but with all well on board.

Miss Carrie Windolph, of Long Island City, has brought suit against Herbert Clancy, of Chicago, for \$10,000 damages, in the Kings county supreme court, for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff says that their acquaintance was formed in Santiago and Chicago, where she was wealthy, promising to marry him. He had failed, however, to keep his promise, and she now seeks redress.

Justice Lawrence, of the supreme court, has received notice from the summons in *Thomas M. Thorpe's* suit for \$100,000, against Thomas A. Adams, on the ground that the defendant was simply in the state of New York for the purpose of testifying in the senate investigation at the time the summons was served. The costs were taxed upon the plaintiff.

Friday morning Alvin J. Vanbuskirk, employed by a Boston builder, and Henry J. Freeman, left Boston with a new steam launch, to be delivered at Newburyport. Vanbuskirk's body was found on Salisbury beach, Saturday night, and Sunday the launch was found bottomed in its launch bay. There is no trace of Freeman. Both were young men.

Failed to Beat the Train.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 27.—A carriage occupied by Everett Radcliff, his wife and sister-in-law, Mrs. Lillie Hunt, and the latter's daughter, while returning to the city from the lake yesterday afternoon, was struck by the dummy cars and Mrs. Hunt was instantly killed. The others escaped with slight bruises. Radcliff, who was driving, saw the train coming and tried to get across first.



MCKINLEY AND THE FARMER.
OR THE MODERN JOAB AND AMASA.
(SEE EXPLANATION ON PAGE 6.)

THAT GRAND OLD MAN.

AN IMMENSE GATHERING OF PEOPLE AT HAWARDEN CASTLE.

Special Trains Arrive Packed With People from English and Welsh Towns—Mr. Gladstone in Excellent Form and Voice—Mrs. Gladstone Held an Umbrella Over the Head of the Grand Old Man—A General Parliamentary Election Predicted at an Early Day.

LONDON, May 28.—An immense gathering of people assembled on the grounds of Hawarden castle yesterday to listen to an address by Mr. Gladstone. Throughout the morning special trains packed with people from English and Welsh towns and villages, far and near, were constantly arriving, while hundreds of persons living within a few miles of the ex-premier's seat joined in procession and marched to the castle. Mr. Gladstone was in excellent form and voice and addressed the vast crowd from an elevated position in a corner of the castle yard, while Mrs. Gladstone held an umbrella over his head to shield him from the rays of the sun.

His Hearers Appealed To.

Mr. Gladstone predicted that a general parliamentary election would take place at an early date and appealed to his hearers and the electors of the country generally to give final utterance on that occasion to their condemnation of further paltering with the Irish question. He denounced the government's bill to compensate publicans. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the day. Among the gathering were many recognized Conservatives, but the speaker's remarks elicited from them no signs of disapproval.

Dock Laborers Again on Strike.

LONDON, May 28.—The discontent of the Liverpool dock laborers has again manifested itself in the action of 300 of their number engaged in handling timber, who struck yesterday for an advance of wages to 4 shillings a day. The strike is insignificant in itself, but the men are encouraged in their movement by the support of the Dockmen's union, and the likelihood that it will spread through sympathy is very great.

The Operation Was Successful.

VIENNA, May 8.—The operation performed upon the eye of the wife of the Shah of Persia in this city recently has proved entirely successful.

LAMB WITH TWO HEADS.

Nature Plays a Curious Trick in Doubling the Offspring of a Ewe.

FRESDAY, O., May 28.—A ewe on Dr. A. L. Davis' farm, in Marion township, yesterday gave birth to a double-headed lamb. The lamb was born dead. It had two heads and two necks, the necks uniting at a point between the shoulders. Each neck had a spinal cord and vertebrae, the vertebrae coming together in a fork like the branches of a tree. The spinal cord was injured below the joint of union, probably causing the death. Both heads were perfect, of uniform size, and having eyes, ears and tongue.

A SEETHING MASS OF FLAMES.

The Officials Decide to Flood the Mines—Several Hundred Men and Boys Idle.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 28.—Workmen in shaft No. 14 of the Pennsylvania Coal company, at Port Blanchard, which caught fire about a month ago, but which was thought to have been extinguished, broke through a pillar yesterday afternoon and found the interior a seething mass of flames. The smoke and gas drove the men back in confusion. The fire is burning fiercely and thousands of tons of coal will, it is feared, be consumed. All further operations in the mine have been abandoned. The officials of the company last night decided to flood the mine. This will throw several hundred men and boys out of employment and destroy thousands of dollars' worth of property.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

Proceedings at Yesterday's Session of the Milwaukee Convention.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—The convention of German Catholic societies did not come to order until about 11 o'clock, when speeches were made by William Casper, of Milwaukee; Rev. Father Feldmann, of Chicago, and others. While Rev. Feldmann was speaking a committee escorted Bishop Flanagan and Cardinal Administrator Ziegler to the stage. The audience arose as the bishops came in and remained standing till the dignitaries were seated. After nearly all members of the committee on the stage had saluted each of the bishops by bending their knee and kissing the extended hand, the main speaker called upon Bishop Flanagan to make an address. Bishop Flanagan referred to the Bennett law in his address, and upheld the right of the church to go into politics when its interests were attacked. At the afternoon session officers were elected and committee appointments made. Resolutions were adopted on the Bennett law, upholding the rights of parents to select the schools for their children. They favor compulsory school laws under certain restrictions, and the necessity of public schools and the right to support them by general taxation. They make no claim upon the public fund for the maintenance of parochial or private schools, but reserve for themselves the right to guard against the misuse or squandering of school funds.

GREAT CONSTERNATION CAUSED.

A Twelve-Ton Cannon Burst in Fragments Over Half a Mile.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 28.—The peculiar explosion of Dr. Justin's dynamite shell inside of the cannon at the Perryville experiment yesterday has caused some speculation as to how it may affect the development of the invention. Dr. Justin is, however, content that the catastrophe was due largely, if not entirely, to imperfect material in the construction of the shell, which allowed the outer steel shell to break and let the dynamite explode. His backers, Messrs. Patton and Dewitt, of Canada, say they will procure another gun and go on with the experiment of throwing a magazine of dynamite by force of gun powder. The explosion yesterday caused the greatest consternation among the spectators and it is considered almost a miracle that no one was killed. The twelve-ton cannon was scattered in fragments over the space of half a mile.

A CHANGE TO OCCUR.

Baltimore City and the State to Get Rid of Their Holdings of R. S. O. Stock.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—There seems to be but little doubt entertained either in political or financial circles that Baltimore City and the state of Maryland will soon get rid of their holdings of Baltimore and Ohio stock, and that the Baltimore and Ohio management will almost equally soon be rid of the eleven estimable gentlemen who represent the city and state in the board of directors of the company. This is a consummation wished by both sides. The city authorities realize that it is not a desirable thing for the municipality to be permanently engaged in the railroad business and the railroad authorities are just as fully impressed with the desirability of escaping from the embarrassment attendant upon having in the board so large a number of directors who can neither be elected nor deposed by a general vote of the stockholders.

THE BAPTISTS.

Members of the Great Mission Implored to Act and Speak Lovingly.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Baptist Home Mission society still had possession of the "Anniversary" yesterday morning when the day's session was opened with the usual devotional exercises. The brother who led in prayer referred with much feeling to the little disagreement over the color line, which marred the proceedings of Monday evening, and implored the members of the great mission society to not lovingly, to speak lovingly and to permit the spirit of love to rule. Rev. H. F. Coffey, of Ohio, and Mrs. Green, a missionary, spoke of the difficulties in Christianizing Mexico.

CARLISLE GETS THERE.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEES ON FINANCE, TERRITORIES

And Woman's Suffrage—The Senate Spent Much Time Debating the Liquor Bill Without Result—Effort to Be Made to Dispose of the Bill To-Day—The House Continued the Discussion of the River and Harbor Bill, but Without Result.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The senate spent the day yesterday debating the liquor bill without result. After routine business, Mr. Spooner called up a motion to reconsider the passage of a bill (some weeks) to pay \$10,000 to Margaret Kennedy for supplies taken for the use of the army. He explained that the bill had been reported adversely from the committee on claims and had passed the senate by inadvertence. The bill was indefinitely postponed. The senate resumed consideration of the bill subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several states, the question being on the substitute reported Monday from the judiciary committee, providing that liquors so transported shall (when their actual and continuous transportation shall have terminated) be considered to have ceased to be the subject of commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and shall be a part of the common mass of property within the state and be subject to its police regulations. Mr. Coke argued against the constitutional right of congress to delegate its delegated powers back to the states.

Mr. Reagan, while declaring himself in favor of any reasonable mode of abridging the use of alcoholic liquors, did not think it safe to strain the constitution. If congress should pass the pending bill it would probably be declared unconstitutional. The bill went over without action. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, gave notice that he would ask the senate to remain in session to-day until the bill was disposed of.

The vice president announced the appointment of Mr. Blackburn as a member of the committee on appropriations and of Mr. Carlisle as a member of the committee on finance, territories and woman's suffrage. After an executive session the senate, at 5:15, adjourned.

Proceedings of the House.

The house continued yesterday, without result, the discussion of the river and harbor bill. On motion of Mr. Townsend of Pennsylvania, senate bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Beaver Falls, Pa., at a cost of \$30,000, with an amendment striking out the appropriation clause.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, submitted the conference report upon the customs administrative bill. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, (one of the conferees) said that he had declined to agree to the report for the reason that he believed that the bill would increase taxation. The conference report was adopted—yeas, 127; nays, 19—the speaker pro tem. counting a quorum. The Democrats, as a rule, refrained from voting.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Allen, of Michigan, in the chair) on the river and harbor appropriation bill. Several amendments for individual improvements on the Mississippi river were laid, and after considerable discussion, the committee rose and the house, at 5:23, adjourned.

Shovel Greatly Disappointed.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The appointment of P. A. B. Widener as commissioner-at-large for the world's fair was a great disappointment to Alonzo Shotwell, of Philadelphia, who had the strongest sort of recommendations, including that of Governor Beaver, and was confident of getting the place. Mr. Widener, so far as known, had no recommendations whatever.

First Report Confirmed.

ZANZIBAR, May 28.—It is announced that Emin Pasha, with his expedition, arrived safely at Kikoma on April 27 and all were well. The report that Karema had reconquered Uganda and dethroned King Mwanga, driving him and his missionary allies to a refuge on an island, is confirmed.

BUTCHERS' CONVENTION.

Protective Measures Against the Big Four—Trade Mark to Be Adopted—Soul-Stirring Speech by the President.

CINCINNATI, O., May 28.—The fifth annual convention of the Butchers' National Protective association opened at the Highland house yesterday. About 100 delegates are in the city, and more are expected. The main purpose of the present convention is to institute protective measures for the association against the "Big Four," consisting of Armour, Swift, Hammond and Morris. In connection with this there will be some sort of sign or trade mark adopted wherever to mark dressed beef of home preparation that has been inspected by the health officer and pronounced wholesome. Mayor Mosley delivered an address of welcome.

Charles James, of St. Louis, president of the association, made a soul-stirring speech. He vehemently asserted that the defeat of several protective measures in the courts and in legislatures during the past year were not the result of honest legislation nor honest courts, but of the manipulation and machinations of bad and wicked men. He spoke, too, of the advisability of making the association a benevolent institution. The election of officers was held to-day.

ANOTHER PROFESSOR ELECTED.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod Chose an Old Pittsburg.

PITTSBURGH, May 28.—The subject for devotional exercises in the Reformed Presbyterian General Synod yesterday was "Temperance Legislation." Rev. John Graham, of Philadelphia, presided. Remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Chestnut, Morton and Wm. McKinney. The order of the day, the election of a third professor in the seminary, was then called for. On motion Rev. James V. Boice was elected professor by acclamation. Prof. Boice expressed his gratitude to the synod and said he would give the matter careful thought and announce his decision later. Rev. Professor Boice is pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian church, Twentieth and Vine, Philadelphia. Professor Boice was educated in the Pittsburgh high school and graduated from Westminster College, Pa. He is a native of Ireland, but came to America at the age of three years, and studied theology in the Allegheny U. P. and the Philadelphia U. P. seminaries. He served four months in the Union army. He has been a pastor in Cincinnati nine years and in Philadelphia twelve years. He is a popular man of high qualifications, energetic and careful.

To Help Dayton Carpenters.

DAYTON, O., May 28.—The carpenters' strike in this city remains in statu quo, the strikers maintaining their lines and the contractors refusing to yield. It is authoritatively reported that all the organized building trades will quit work this week in sympathy and as an encouragement to the carpenters' union. This perfected move may bring about a speedy settlement of the carpenters' strike.

Commissioners in the Military.

COLUMBUS, O., May 28.—The following commissions were issued by Asst. Adj. Gen. Bill yesterday: Calvin E. Pease, first lieutenant, and Charles E. Sherwin, second lieutenant, Company C, Thirtieth regiment, Dayton, and W. H. Bradley, second lieutenant, Company A, Thirtieth regiment, Springfield.

Athens Asylum Stewardship.

ATHENS, O., May 28.—Michael Ryan, of Marietta, has accepted the stewardship of the Athens asylum, in place of Robert E. Hamblin, of Pomeroy, the former steward, who declined the appointment.

Model for the World's Fair Building.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 28.—A model for the world's fair building was forwarded to Chicago yesterday. It contemplates a structure in the shape of a pyramid, 1,300 feet at the base and 1,300 feet high, to be arranged in 60 stories, each 20 feet high, or in 40 stories, each 30 feet high, the material to be entirely of steel, glass and iron. Two electric railways wind about the building on the outside from top to bottom.

Emperor William Badly Hurt.

BERLIN, May 27.—Notwithstanding that it was at first supposed that the emperor had sustained no injury by jumping from his carriage while driving with the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Sunday, it is now announced that his majesty's right foot was sprained. His injuries are so severe that he is confined to his apartments in the palace.

WHO'S AFERED.

A MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO PREVENT THE COMMISSION OF VIOLENCE.

Germany Wants Morocco and All the Other European Governments Are Hanking for a Slice of the Same Rich Empire—The Home Rule Papers condemn the Sunday Meeting at New Tipperary—The Grand Old Man Makes a Great Speech at Hawarden.

LONDON, May 27.—The French government is sounding other European states in regard to an international movement against Anarchists, the object substantially being a mutual agreement among the nations of Europe, and of America also, if they can be induced to join to deliver up all persons guilty of Anarchist violence and to spare no effort to suppress such offenders. In this respect the French and Germans are for once agreed, the French ministry expressing entire accord with the views of the German emperor, that if the conditions of the common people is to be improved, Anarchy must be extinguished. It is thought that Austria will take an earnest share in bringing about the desired co-operation, as the subject is one upon which the Austrian emperor has heretofore expressed very decided views. About nineteen years ago Emperor Francis Joseph made a proposition, through his minister, to enter into an agreement with Germany for the suppression of Anarchy, but notwithstanding that the plan was approved by Bismarck, the German cabinet took no action.

England and Switzerland would be the countries most in the way of such an agreement. In England very decided evidence of actual participation in murder or other serious crime would be required before popular opinion, always powerful in Great Britain, would permit the extradition of an alleged offender. Little Switzerland has always sturdily maintained the right of asylum for men and women fleeing from political persecution, and it might be difficult to draw an exact line between such persons whom governments like Russia, Austria and Germany would regard as Anarchists.

Banking After Morocco. The Germans, not satisfied with their achievements in East Africa, are endeavoring to gain a foothold in Morocco and are conducting quiet negotiations with the Sultan and the others who have created much feeling in France and Spain, both of which countries have eyes on the riches of the barbarous empire of the Moors. Spain regarding Morocco as hers by right of succession to the Moorish sovereignty in the Spanish peninsula, and France following on her policy of bringing the Northern African states within French control, a policy interrupted for long intervals, but apparently never abandoned. It is not thought likely that the other great powers of western Europe will consent to the German plan of gaining any advantage in Moroccan territory.

Ireland and the Irish. The expressions of opinion by leading newspapers and politicians of various leanings as to the wisdom of holding the meeting at New Tipperary Sunday are decidedly unfavorable commentaries on the judgment displayed by Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and the others who conducted it. The *New Daily News*, the English champion of Irish home rule, is particularly severe in its condemnation of the course pursued. It would have been much more sensible, it maintains, for the Irish orators to have aired the grievances of their followers before English audiences than to have allowed Mr. Balfour, as they have done, to make the point that repression in Ireland is as necessary now as it ever has been. The harm having been done, however, The *New Daily News* and the Irish leaders against a repetition of such demonstrations in the present condition of Irish affairs and public sentiment if they would benefit the cause they lay to promote.

Mr. Gladstone Speaks. Mr. Gladstone delivered an important speech at Hawarden to-day. There were at least 10,000 people present. The ex-premier's speech had special reference to the local political questions affecting Ireland, Wales and Scotland.

IN CONVULSIONS FROM BEE STINGS. Shocking Result of a Lady's Noble Attempts to Save a Child.

LIMA, O., May 27.—Mrs. S. D. Critch met with a very serious and singular accident yesterday. She was rescuing a little child who had got in a shed with several hives of bees, when a large number of them settled on her head and arms in half a hundred places. The stings were so severe that the woman was thrown into convulsions, and she has been delirious since. The child was also stung in several places, and is very sick. Mrs. Critch is not expected to live.

Brutal Fight at Grand.

YOUNGBOYS, O., May 27.—During a quarrel at Grand Rapids yesterday between John Evans and Edward James, the latter had his nose bitten off and ear badly chewed. Evans was nearly scalped by a beer bottle handled by James. They were arrested and held for a hearing.

The Sunday Law at Marion.

MARION, O., May 27.—Sunday worked a new era in Marion's history by strict enforcement of an old Sunday law, and all the cigar stores, saloons and confectioneries being tightly closed, daily newspapers alone being exempted. An unusually quiet day prevailed.

CONDENSED OHIO NEWS.

Tom Nicholson is the new captain of the Toledo.

A farmer by the name of Jones, residing near Lima, and who was on Saturday to a shanty, for which he received a logus check for \$750. The shanty was not apprehended.

During one of the severest rains and electrical storms ever known at New Philadelphia Sunday night, Otto Hensel was struck by lightning, with fatal results. It is feared this entire section is flooded and crops and property along the river badly damaged.

Emperor William Badly Hurt.

BERLIN, May 27.—Notwithstanding that it was at first supposed that the emperor had sustained no injury by jumping from his carriage while driving with the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Sunday, it is now announced that his majesty's right foot was sprained. His injuries are so severe that he is confined to his apartments in the palace.